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An Inaugural Thesis

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W. L. H.

Dysentery

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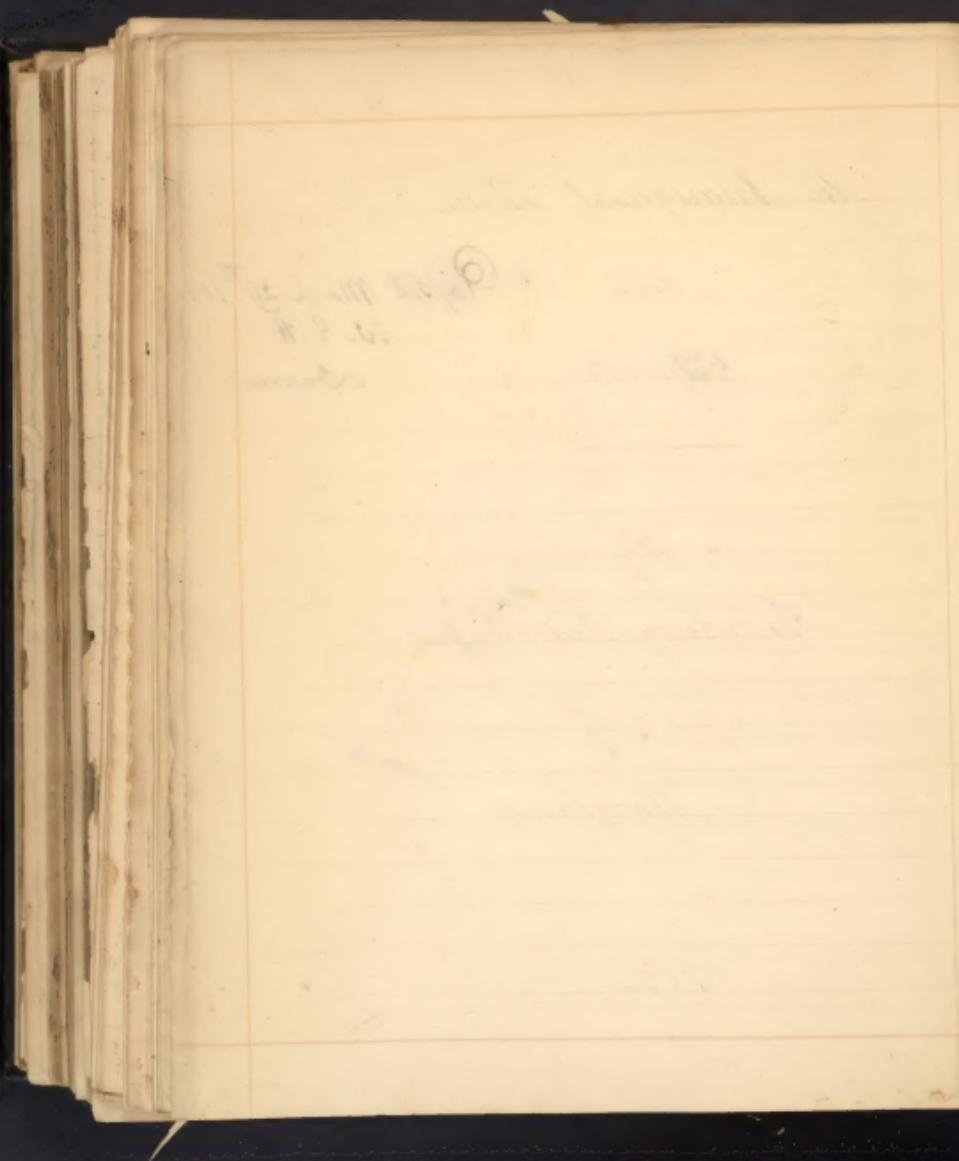
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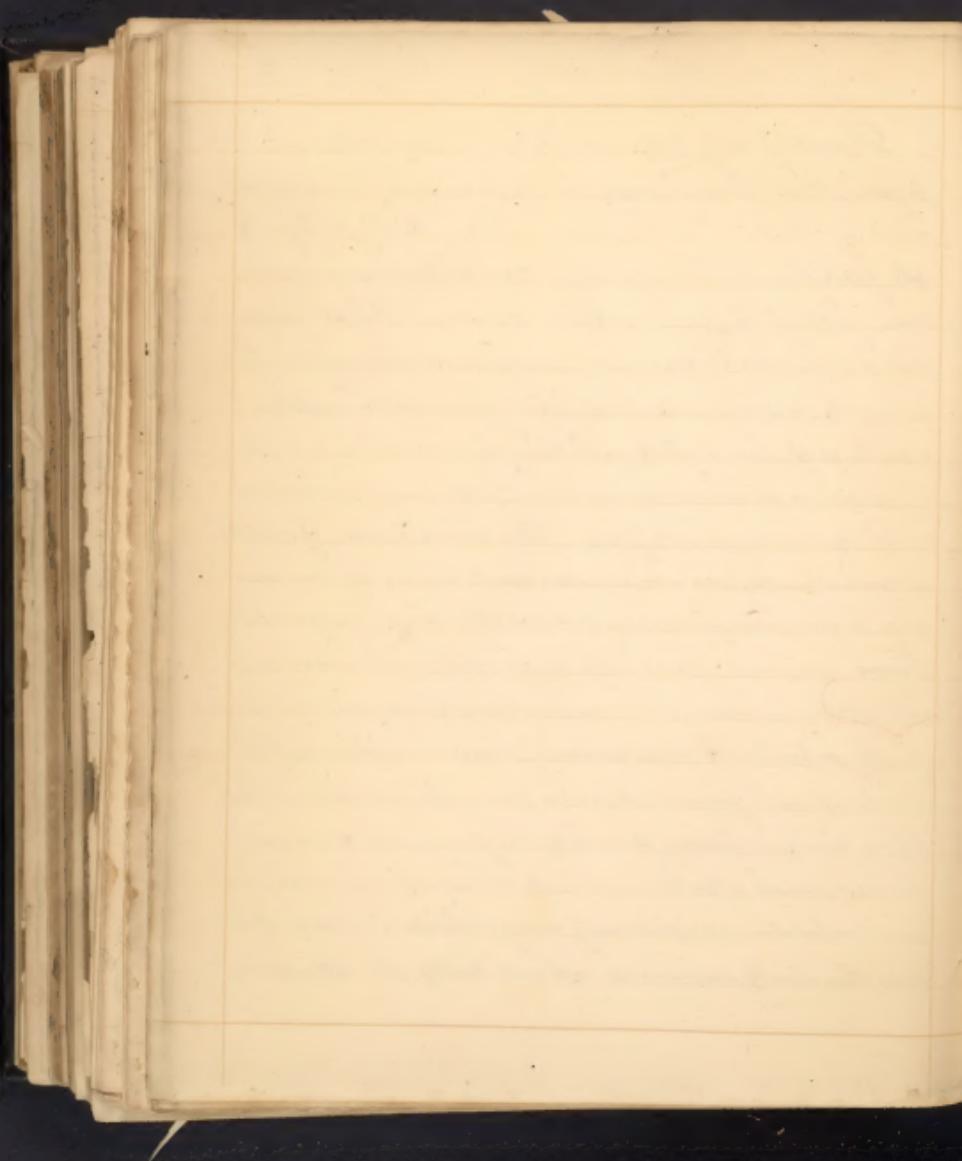
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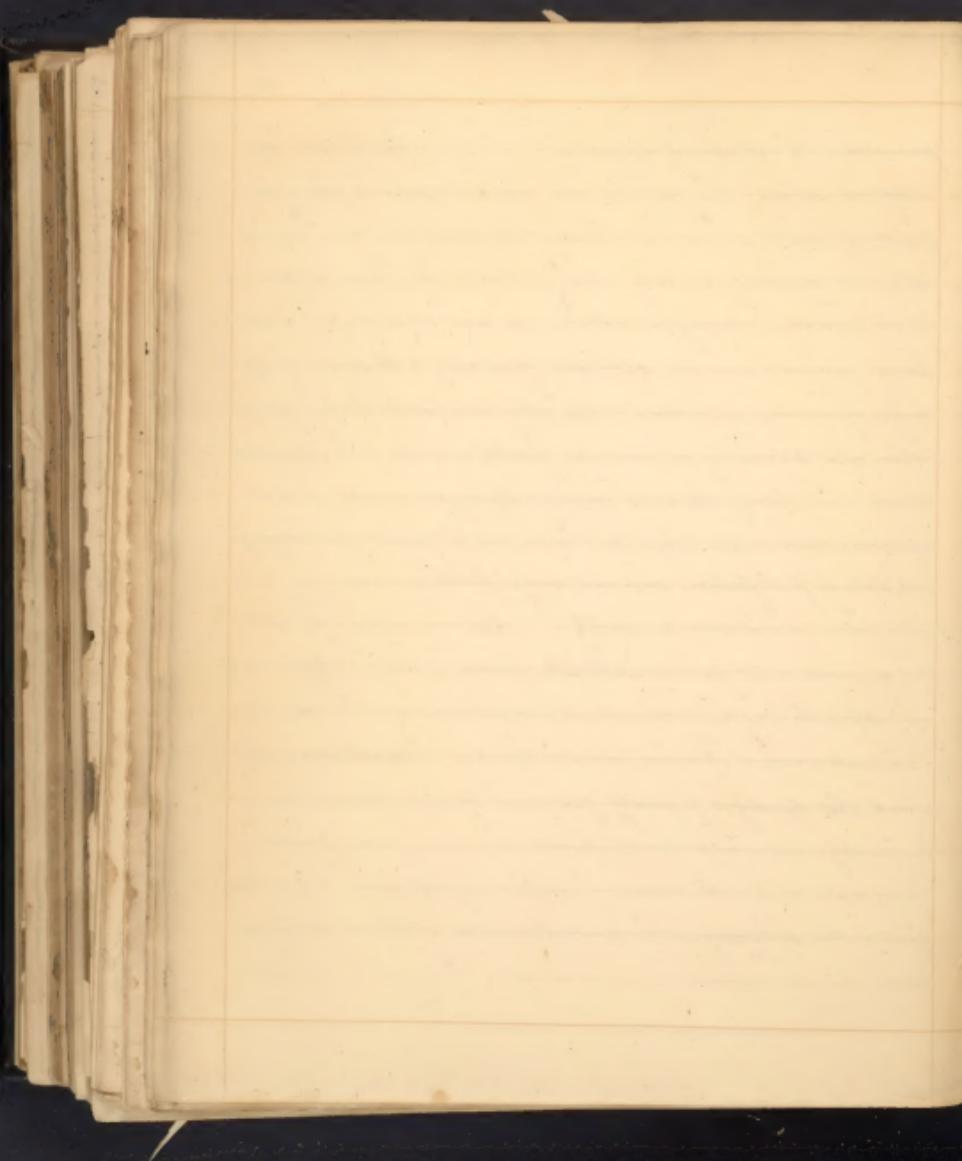
1824



Dysentery may be defined a disease in which there are frequent stools, accompanied with torpor and languor, and generally attended with pyrexia. Though discharges frequently take place from the bowels, yet they seldom contain any feces, but consist principally of unassimilated mucus more or less streaked or mixed with stool; and when feculent matter does at least, it is usually in small hardened balls denominated ¹¹ scybala, a discharge of these scybala, whether it be accomplished by the effort of nature, or obtained by the action of Medicine, is always succeeded by a mitigation of pain. This disease is most prevalent in warm climates, and in temperate climates during the warm season of the year; and in countries, and situations, and in particular seasons, also, most favourable for the production and existence of intermitting, remittent, and tertian fevers; and indeed it is frequently confined with these diseases; of this circumstance my opportunities led me to frequent observation during the last season, when bilious fever and dysentery prevailed; the former extended through low and humid situations, where the atmosphere was damp, and moist exhalations were continually rising; whereas in elevated situations, those usually denominated high and healthy, the latter disease

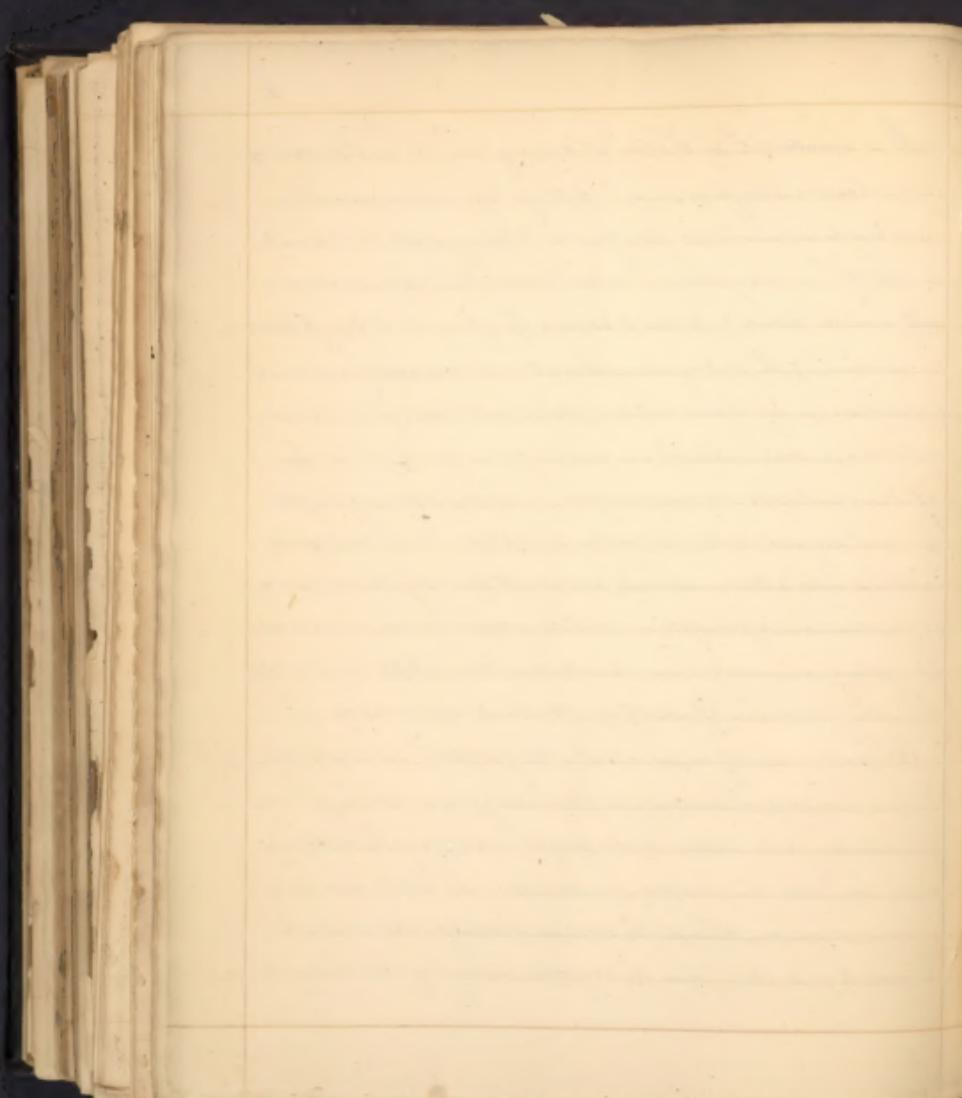


puerperal to the exclusion of the former
 The remote causes of dys-
 enteric are various; the following may however be deemed most fre-
 quent; sudden and great vicissitudes of the atmosphere from heat to
 cold; the exposure of the body when postorobably warm, or deprived
 of its accustomed covering to colder humid air; staying upon a damp or
 dark ground, and long application of moisture to the surface of the
 body, by wearing wet or damp clothes, all of which act by checking perspi-
 ration, and determining an unusual quantity of blood to the abdominal
 viscera. Among the remote causes of dysenteric, we usually find our-
 selves certain vegetal substances the Stomach, as animal food, serving
 as a state of putrefaction; acid and unripe fruits, and even ripe fruits
 when taken in immoderate quantity. But the action of the latter
 set of causes is not quite so intelligible, because, as they are applied im-
 mediately to the surface of the Stomach and intestines, *a priori* we should
 be induced to expect diarrhea and not dysenteric. Nevertheless we must
 admit that dysenteric is frequently produced by unripe fruits taken in
 moderately; but we afford und ripe fruits seldom if ever produce
 this disease, and on the contrary if judiciously employed, will act as
 a incentive by helping up the peristaltic motion of the alimentary ca-
 nal.

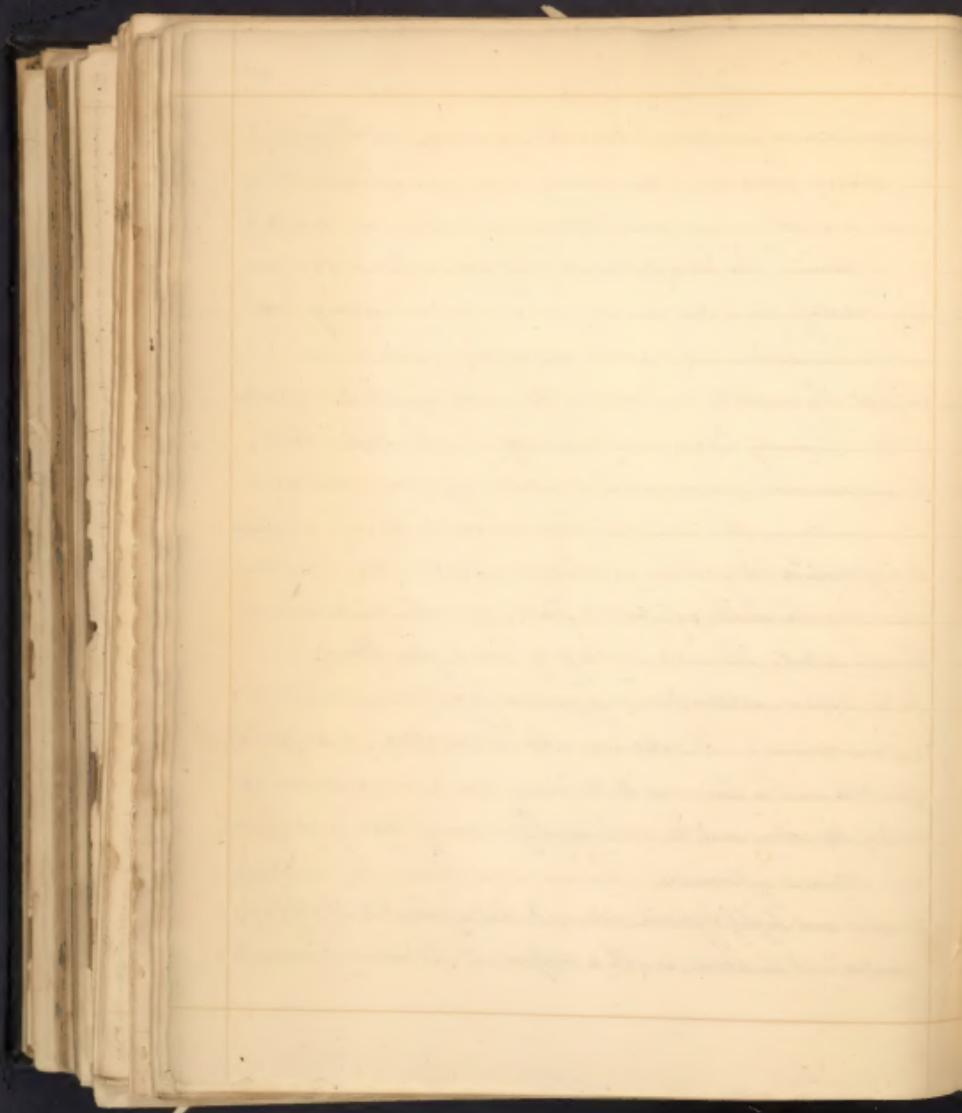


It is maintained by Cullen and many other writers, that Dysentery after it has once taken place, may be left off by contagion, or in other words may be communicated from persons labouring under the disease to the healthy. To this doctrine I cannot subscribe, because we can generally trace the disease to its correct source, by referring it to some peculiar circumstance of the season, atmospherical vicissitudes, improper exposure to damp air, or injudicious articles of diet; and when it prevails as an epidemic to some unknown but peculiar property of the atmosphere. If it were contagious why does it appear at certain seasons of the year only; and only under certain circumstances? a disease which contagious must be so under all circumstances; and at all seasons of the year; and the peculiar virus or principle on which its contagion depends, must be capable of acting whenever it comes into contact with a subject not protected from its influence, independently of all external circumstances.

Dysentery usually comes on with a loss of appetite, sickness of the stomach, nausea, and sometimes a slight vomiting: it is usually preceded by constipation of the intestines, and a painful distention of the abdomen; but in some cases it is preceded by a looseness of the bowels, and some degree of diarrhoea, though the stools are seldom pur and natural. The desire to go to stool, from the very commencement of the disease, is



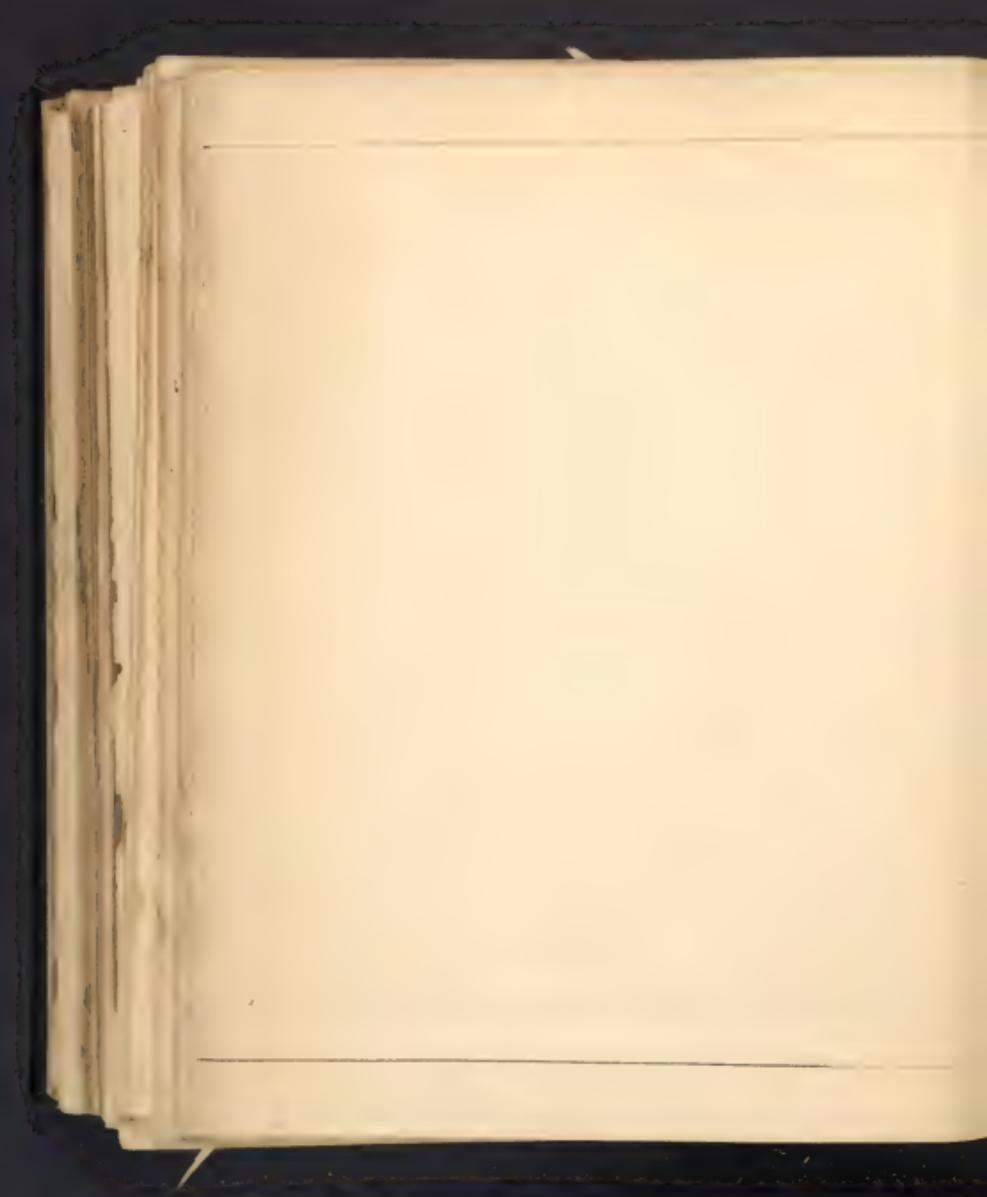
frequent, and in indulging the very little he vented; but the discharge is generally preceded by some gripping pain, and attended with tenesmus; a swelling rectum usually attends, and there is a discharge of mucus. The stools pass in various appearances; commonly at first they consist of frothy mucus alone; at other times a mixture of frothy mucus and slime, with a small quantity of feculent matter; in the first they constitute the disease called morbus mucosus or dysentery obca. Usually however, and particularly when the attack is violent, the stools are in the commencement discoloured with blood; sometimes we have a mixture of blood and undigested mucus, putting on the appearance of lumps or bits of chyle; at other times a liquid matter is voided resembling the washing of putrid meat; and when the disease is extremely violent, there is a discharge of nearly pure blood. In the stools we seldom find any portion of feculent matter, or the natural contents of the intestines; when it does appear, it is in small quantities and in hardened balls, mounted to correspond with the cells of the colon, and the discharge is preceded by some gripping pain, and attended by tenesmus. There is always attending the discharge a peculiar and highly offensive colour, so that a person but slightly acquainted with the disease, is able to recognise it. In moment he enters the



Antennæ of Gobionotus, according to the species.

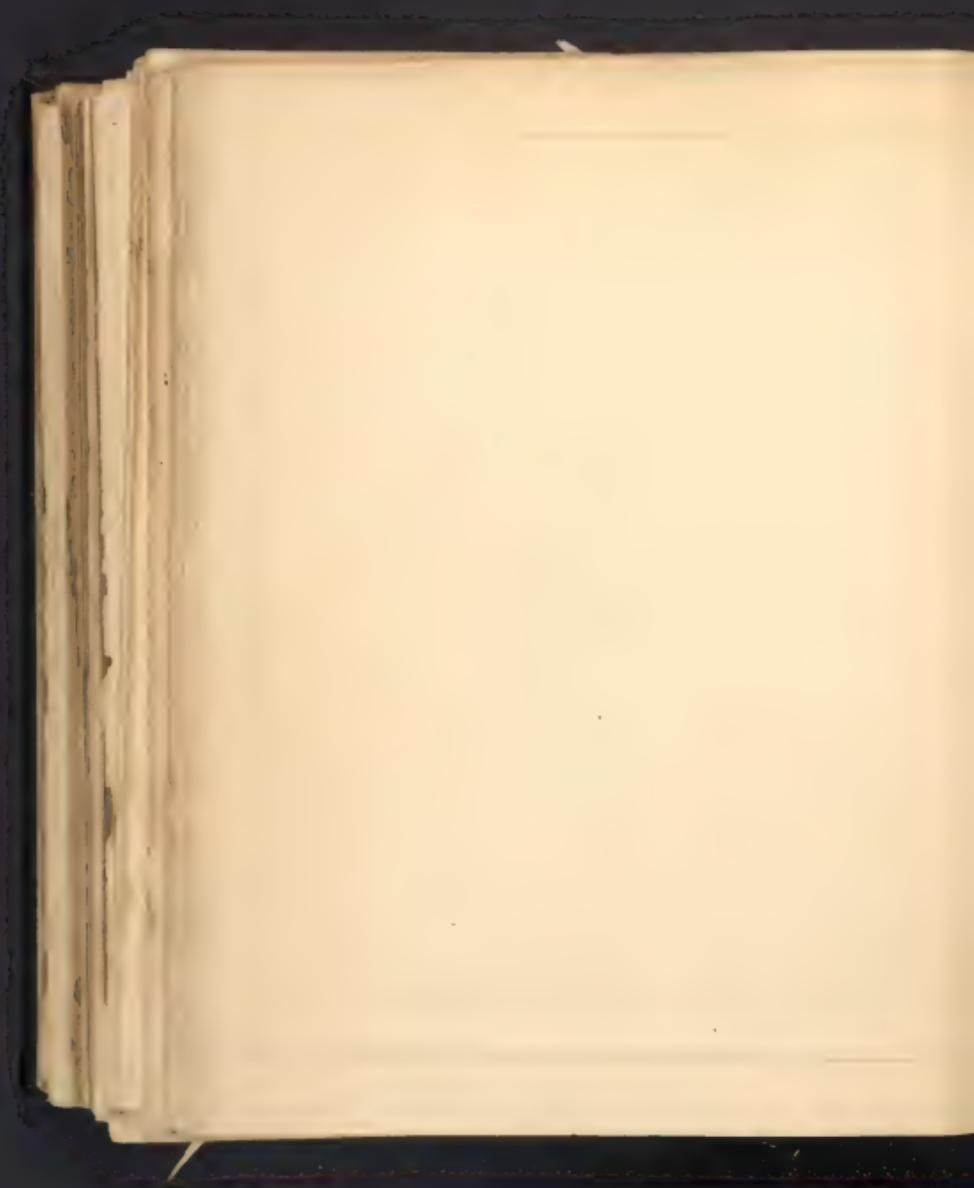
Coming in view now I will speak of gobionotus of which
I have a short account. It is a fish of the genus noto-
tus, and is called by me a small fish. It is not very large
answering to the weight of two or three drams, having four or five inches in
extremity. It is a small fish, but it has a very strong
and strong smell so that when you have it in your hand
you will be obliged to wash your hands after it, and
will remain stinking for a long time. They can be
eaten and considered as a very good food, and if you
dine the body of the fish will offend of the smell.

When this specimen was cut out from time and a sense
was at once perceived in the taste of a salty and a sourish
scent of the water in which it was kept. It could be
perceived a distance of ten or twelve rods and it was clearly known
that it was the water of the sea. When taken out
it had a white skin like the scales. When laid, it turned
hot skin, with more or less heat, a pink and white tongue, becoming
dark as the horse's tannin, a transverse bar, and a tail, and it
was covered with a red and longitudinal ^{downy} vegetation. The gills were
very different in different cases; in some it is the most alternating



The next day, and until a week or so after,
the dogs not only were having lots of fun, but also
brought the hunting up to a maximum. I have never
seen them hunting like this at such an early date, and the
late snows at 10,000 feet, though not yet out, were
already 10-12 inches thick, and the dogs were not able
to run over them. They ran along the edges of the hills
and across the snowdrifts, and on the cutting slopes and
steep ridges, where the snow had been blown off by the
wind, and where the dogs could run over the snow.
They were hunting like mad, and I am sure they
had a great time, as they were running and
jumping and barking for several weeks.

On the 10th of April, we started back to the
valley, and the dogs were still hunting, but not
so much. We had a hard time getting through
the snowdrifts, and the dogs were not able to run
over them. They ran along the edges of the hills
and across the snowdrifts, and on the cutting slopes and
steep ridges, where the snow had been blown off by the
wind, and where the dogs could run over the snow.
They were hunting like mad, and I am sure they
had a great time, as they were running and
jumping and barking for several weeks.



is to be considered. It is the power to act which makes man human, and the more say we have to act the more human we are. The *U.S. Constitution* is based upon the right to be dissatisfied. The government cannot let us alone during its whole extent. Significantly the *Constitution* does not give us *rights* but *privileges*.



nothing so ridiculous as it would be to add recent
 & to a day I selected a 20 min. in which I observed locomotion with
 the rest of the 20 min. to have taken. & find myself to be
 still 20 min. I am very willing about your right to a
 resolution which it holds yet I want to make a few remarks
 & observations before I come to a final point.
 Let him in common with others pass over himself, without such
 an other consideration of another's conduct as become
 himself; when he has done so he need not be called upon by
 others. He shall consider by himself all the committed action
 & his best way to make the explanation and reparation of all the
 historical record & of his past. And when he has done
 so he will be in a fit state to have his case fully considered
 & his conduct & his record be made known to the committee
 members & to the public on the most minute examination.
 He being given time to do what he can. In this condition the
 law is unable to perform its ordinary functions, and consequently gives
 evidence of the ill success of the whole system. It is not
 that it is a bad system, but it is not well suited to
 a law of this species.

¹⁵ Then the evidence will be admitted in evidence, and the process



and the condition of the body is such as to allow
and to sustain the disease in any state of severity, and
under the circumstances of the case.

The following are the principal symptoms of the disease,
and the time of their appearance, and the duration of the
disease, will be of great service in determining the cause
and the treatment.

The violence of the exciting cause may be so great, as suddenly
as it is violent, or, more slowly, as it passes through the different
stages. The latter is, however, more common in cases of
acute diseases than in chronic ones.

The earliest symptom is the pain, which may be either
acute or chronic.

1^o To secure the inflammation or the suppuration, and
2^o to remove the exudate, which is the Pus.
3^o To remove the dead parts of the skin.

I take the most rapid and strongest remedies
in first and second stages, because that is the inflammatory, and
when the cellular tissue may be removed by the suppuration.



are usually employed for the reduction of inflammation. Then there is considerable pusular exudation, attended with a severe vesicular burning, and some redness and heat. In short the most important symptom is vesication. I cannot now recollect that any syphilis will strike a blister, and so far from it being an important symptom, it is not even mentioned in the other classes. Venesectio should be considered as a present symptom, as such a method will soon cure the disease; and to this we may add the following. Considering a syphilitic disease, I must multiply my general rule. From fifteen to twenty days will be sufficient. If you give a single injection, or more, and will let it take no longer than twenty days, I do not see how a true vesicle can form, and in consequence of not giving more time for the small vesicles to swell on the skin, you will not be successful in curing any part of the syphilitic, as demands of pictures. In public, some will be very ready to furnish charges, but you will find it is not so difficult as you may be necessary to get rid of them. As far as I have been able to see, the best way to get rid of them is to tell them the truth, and to let them know that you are not afraid of them.



in the stations, we may have it even a general claim made
of the deduction of right and wrong, and if I were asked
what would you do you would say it is the right
thing, or means a particular this induction. This is the most
substantial work, the most practical and necessary taught us
for this application. Our deduction however does not in this case
teach the mind, or mind to do the right thing, but it makes
the mind capable of doing the right thing. In consequence of the continuous
application of this method, a man becomes educated. This is the same
as saying that he has learned to do the right thing
and is able to do it when called upon. The education now
is so called because it can be employed. Religion
is a man's way of responding to the education,
but it is not the education itself.

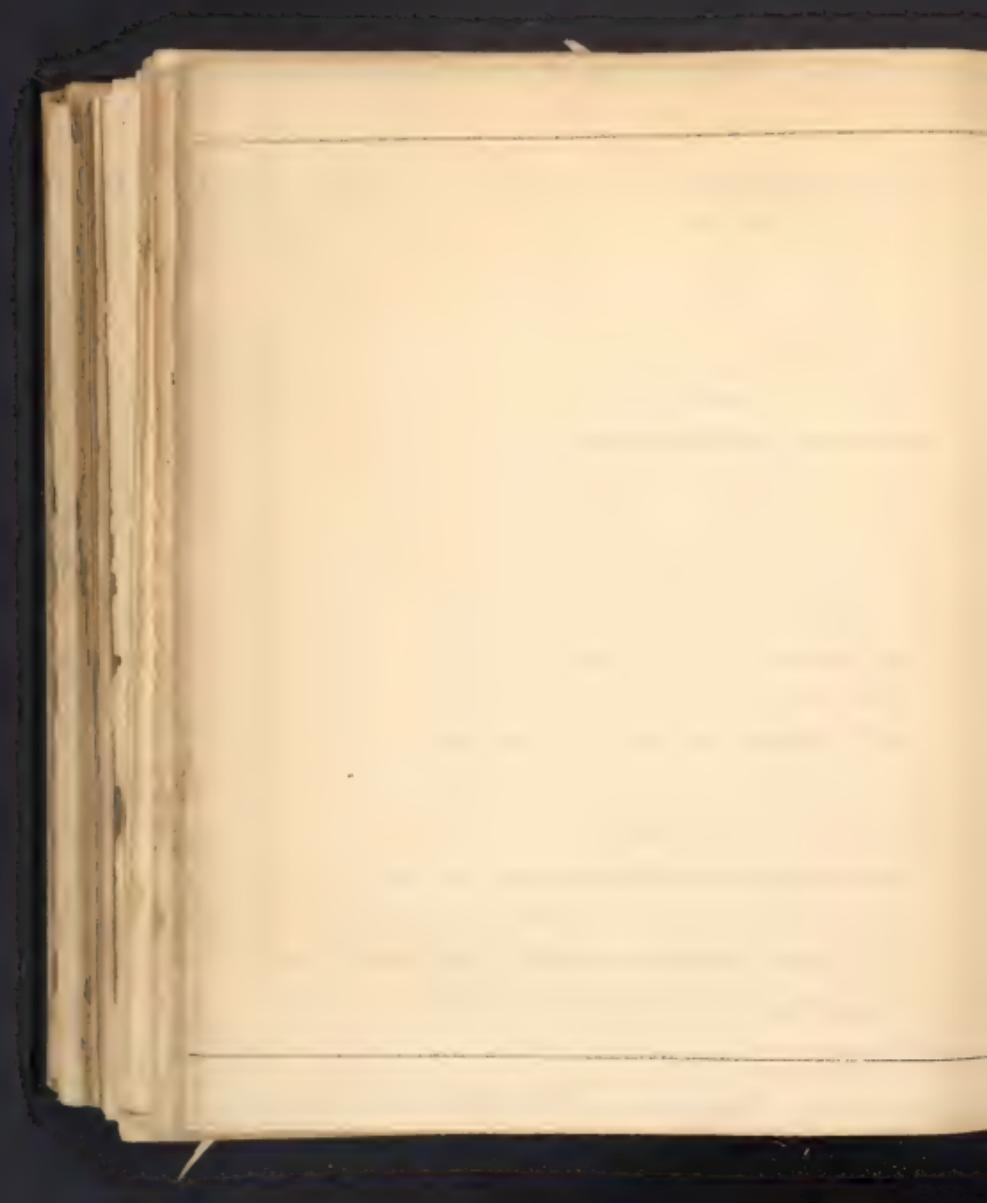
It is a man's will to do the right thing, his
education is the method by which he can do
it, and his religion is the method by which he can
do it in accordance with his will.



In proportion to its size it is one of the most
valuable plants in the country. It grows in wet
and boggy places, and is particularly abundant
near the sea-coast, in salt-water marshes,
and in bogs. It has thick, watery, white roots
and simple, long, slender, smooth leaves, all entire
and very narrow, like blades of grass, arranged
in whorls. The flowers are small, yellowish-white,
and hang down in drooping spikes. The stems are round
and hollow, containing watery matter, but these
are upright, and the leaves stand in pairs opposite
and reduce the healthy function of the plant.
The leaves are eaten by the Indians, who
boil them in water, and drink the decoction, which
cures the scurvy. They also eat the root, which
is good for the liver. The bark is used to stop
the fluxes of the womb.



and I wish some Additions, but have written. I must say I have got
by far a very good Job in the Session. Then on Saturday evening
I went to a meeting at our old schoolroom, & heard a good
oration and a strong sermon from Mr. Baldwin at our State
of Affairs Committee, and say much about our poor men & their
losses, & the Sabbath schools, and said if you will come
to the State Fair, we would be most glad to see you. Because
I think some honorable visit should be made to that place.
Then, on Saturday afternoon, I had my usual communion
with the Lord, & I am willing to meet him when
and where he may. And here comes another of those
old time stories, so called, of course. I have had
a debt here, and we have been asking it away, & I have
written. We have not obtained it yet, and I have got my usual
income & expenses, & the rest of it goes to my husband
when I am sick, and to my children, & my husband
when I am single, & my children & the rest of the money
is to my husband when I am dead. It is a good
plan, and I think it is a good plan, my son, that the money,
which is now used up, is necessary, and I feel the want
of a small additional sum. It may be considered as a good



and were situated, is reported to be the discharge
of an interior, and the bed is covered with
fragments of broken and weathered sandstone
as well as sand, which may represent a channel that
was once active.

The next elevation on the profile at 9' 0" is
the top of another layer of the stone. It is even larger blocks
of the same indurated matter, occurring just below the surface of the ground, among which are scattered fragments
of limestone, dolomite, and sandstone. This elevation
is about as far back of the first as the main bed extends
out, and is the remains of the river, which it appears
ought to be, and which it is likely is, and which
is the same bed as the one above, and which
cannot be the same as the one below.
The bed is composed of large blocks
of the same material, and is covered with
fragments of broken and weathered sandstone
as well as sand, which may represent a channel that
was once active.

The profile is now at 10' 0" and the bed
is composed of large blocks of the same material,
and is covered with fragments of broken and
weathered sandstone as well as sand, which
may represent a channel that was once active.



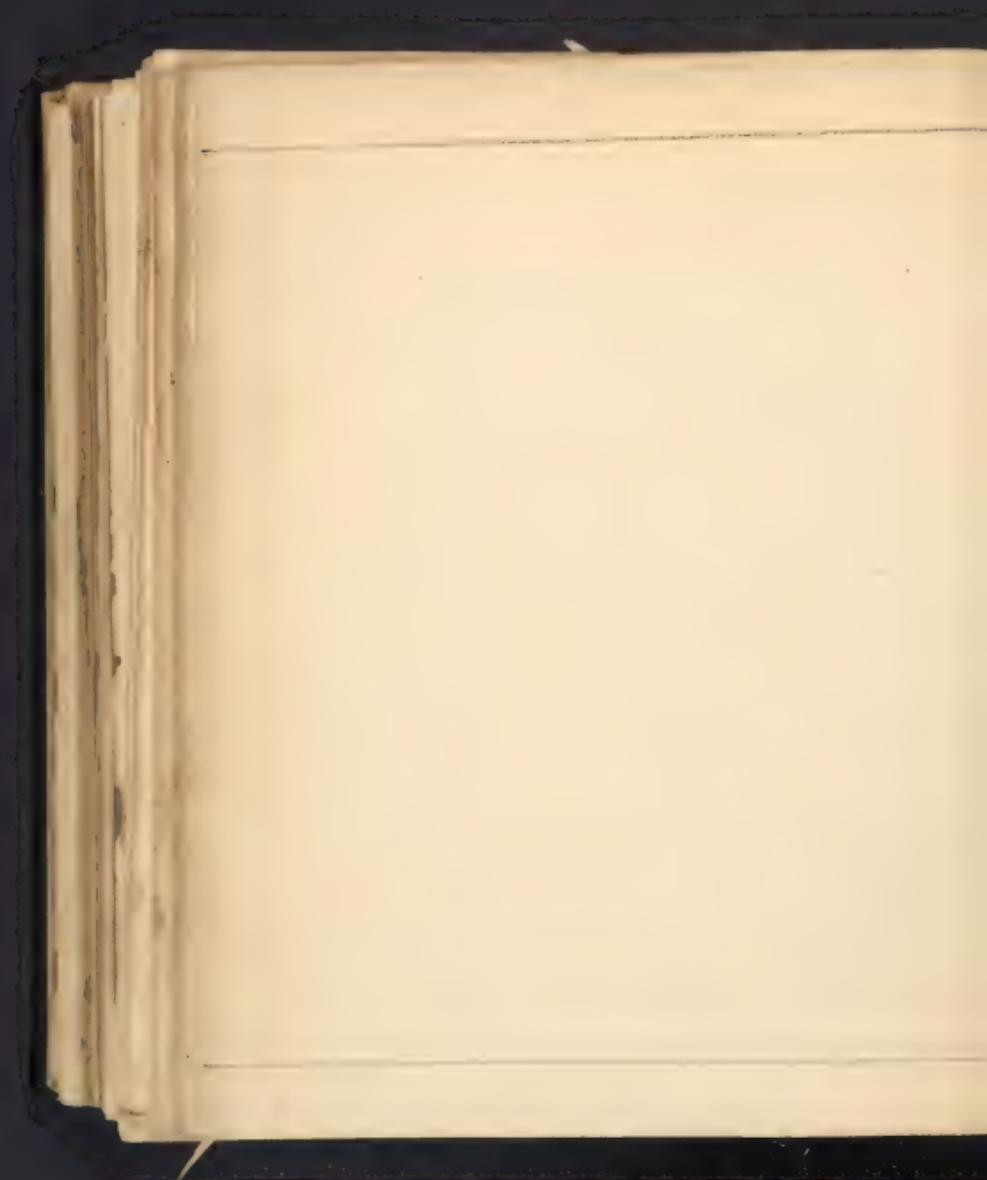
a small amount of iodine may be added without much advantage.

Iodine tincture is a most valuable medicine in many diseases, but it is not so well known as it deserves. It is a good antiseptic, and especially useful in skin diseases. It is also a good expectorant, and should be used in all cases of chronic coughs. It is also good in the treatment of rheumatism, and has been found to be very effective in the cure of rheumatism.

The main objection to the use of iodine is its cost.

In the treatment of chronic diseases, however, it is often necessary to use a small quantity of iodine, and it is not difficult to get iodine at a reasonable price. In fact, iodine is one of the most economical drugs available, and it is well worth the trouble to learn how to use it effectively.

Cold lotion should be applied to any part of the body where there is inflammation or soreness. This lotion can be made by mixing equal parts of cold water and cold oil, and applying it to the affected part. It is especially good for the treatment of rheumatism, and is also useful in the treatment of skin diseases. It is also good in the treatment of chronic coughs, and should be used in all cases of chronic coughs. It is also good in the treatment of rheumatism, and has been found to be very effective in the cure of rheumatism.



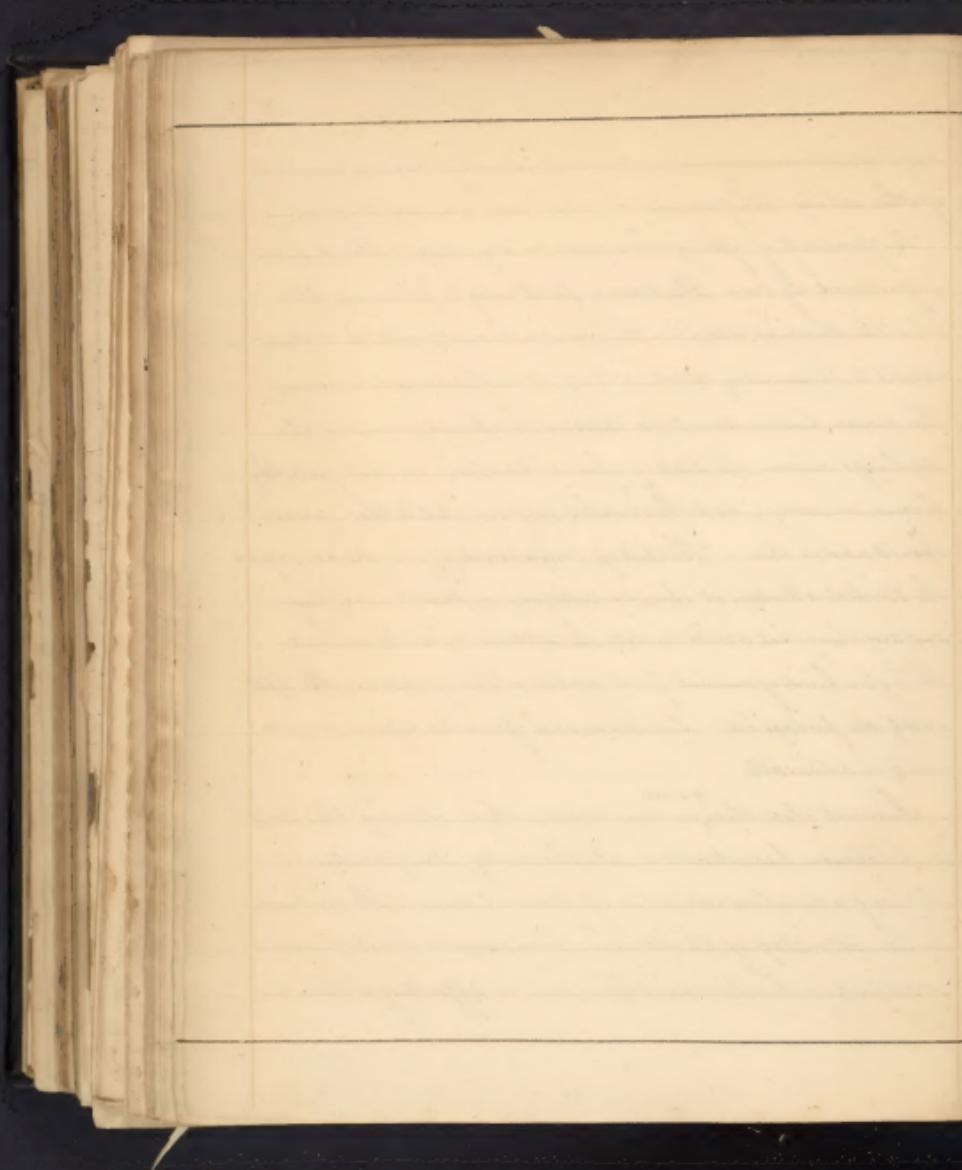
The following should be done in case of fire or explosion:
1. Turn off all valves at the main well and pump house
and turn off the water to the swimming pool. Turn on the
water to the fire hydrants.



very root, are in many cases used with advantage; such a variety of other articles, both from the Vegetable and animal kingdom.

The property of giving astringents in any stage of this disease is questioned by some Practitioners; for it may be presumed that when the disease is attacked with vigour in the onset, and the treatment carried to the necessary extent, astringents will seldom be necessary. The disease however sometimes assumes the chronic form, and the discharges assume the state of those in diarrhoea; in that case they become necessary; and the remedies appropriated to that disease should be used in this. The diet of convalescents of this disease requires the strictest attention; it should be light and moderately nourishing; and any thing that would irritate the intestines must be avoided. The lighter kinds of animal food and vegetables possessing the least acidity are perhaps best. Specious and fermented liquors are generally inadmissible.

I cannot close this ^{remarks} on this disease, without observing that Prof. Dr. Chapman has introduced into this County, the practice of applying a compress and roller of flannel around the abdomen in the latter stage of the disease. It answers the double purpose of supporting the relaxed intestine, and of affording them a



proper degree of warmth. Much advantage already has been gained by this practice, and we doubt it will become much more universally useful.

Henry Brown

Post office

